

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

So far as we can estimate from an examination of the American papers, there has been no period of time during the last year in which the annexation of these islands received so little attention. A stranger to American thought would infer from this fact, that the people were generally indifferent on the question.

Deep interest in the war absorbs public attention.

But the situation illustrates the irresistible power of the "Force of circumstances." While public opinion in America falls away into a temporary calm on the Hawaiian question, suddenly from another and unexpected quarter there arises an energy, "the force of circumstances," which acts like a tornado, takes up Hawaii as if she were a leaf in the woods, and whirls her along into the arms of the American Union.

The fervent arguments, the appeals to national pride, the prayer of the naval men for a great strategic base are mere flimsy powers, in comparison with the great "Force of circumstances" that develops out of the evolution of the world's affairs. All that has been said in the American Senate by able and eloquent Senators, has been less effective in changing the aspect of politics and commerce in the Pacific than Dewey's rapid firing guns. The protracted, earnest, intelligent efforts of our own people in the States, in the cause of annexation, are incomparable with the influence of that "strange elliptical name of death" in Manila bay, in creating moral revolution.

We have repeatedly said in these columns, that our local conditions, the Asiatic question, any and all other questions were trifling, whenever the United States really wanted these islands. They now want them, even if they were populated by wild men of Borneo. All this shows the curious relation of mind and matter, and how often it is that matter seems to be superior to mind. America "punches" Spain's head. The same "punch" drives Hawaii into the Union. Reason sits on the fence and watches the vigorous punching.

While the "Force of Circumstances" is driving, if it has not already driven, us into the American Union, we must prepare ourselves for some surprises in the near future. Annexation will create a certain healthy condition of things, but it will also develop some unhealthy conditions. Those who wish for stability in the general government will be gratified. Those who care only for their own interests will be somewhat disappointed.

SPANISH FEROCITY.

The influence of Admiral Cervera's chivalrous act will be entirely neutralized if the common soldiers practice cruelty. The government of the United States has adopted the plan of making no warfare in Cuba, that will not, at every point, give its own troops the advantage in numbers and guns, so as to preclude the chance of any prisoners being taken by the Spaniards. It must fight them with the understanding that its foe, so far as soldiers, and the most of the officers are concerned, is utterly pitiless.

"During the first Carlist war, when Canicler was succeeded by Cabrera, the war became a scandalous butchery. In an article in Blackwood's Magazine, September, 1846, the writer says:—'The forward the infant in the cradle, the bearded old man, the pregnant matron, were included among the victims. A mere suspicion of liberal opinions, the possession of a guardman's uniform, a glass of water given to a wounded Christiano, a distant relationship to a partisan of the Queen, was sentence of death. The rules of civilized warfare were set at naught, and Cabrera, in obedience to his sanguinary instincts, committed his murders, not only when they might possibly advance, but even when they must positively injure, the cause of him whom he styled his sovereign. Those days that I do not shed blood,' said he in July, 1837, when waiting in the ante chamber of Don Carlos among a group of Carlist generals, 'I have not a good digestion.' During the five years of his command his digestion can rarely have been troubled."

UNFORTUNATE EX-QUEEN.

Evidence accumulates that the publication of "Hawaii, by Hawaii's Queen," by Lilipokalani has largely destroyed the unity of the native opinion in favor of the Monarchy. Nothing that could be said by the foreign element against it is so effective as the slurs on Queen Emma which

abound in the book. They are unjust, untrue, and entirely unnecessary. Lilipokalani and the person who revised her work were poor politicians. They had with them until its publication the racial sympathies of the natives, but in the foolish desire to magnify herself, the ex-Queen attempted to humble the Kamehamehas. It was a stupid blunder. It was treason by one of the race towards the race. It was the kind of treason, too, which the natives fully comprehend. It touches their social life, their thoughts, their traditions. The ex-Queen, in her selfishness put the knife into the most sensitive part of the native Hawaiian's body.

She seems to have had extraordinary capacity for securing bad advice. As there was abundance of it to be had she took it freely. So she has faithfully worked out her own destruction.

WHERE ARE WE?

Friday last, the 24th, was set as the limit for debate in the Senate upon the joint resolution for annexation of Hawaii. Under the circumstances, it is almost safe to assume that the debate ended, the resolution was adopted, and has been already signed by the President.

As the joint resolution is drawn, and taken in connection with the treaty of annexation as ratified by the Hawaiian Senate, the act of annexation is probably effective and complete without further action in the matter by our Senate.

If this view is correct, and nothing has obstructed the vote on the joint resolution, Hawaii is today a part of the United States. The signing of the joint resolution by the President, if it is necessary, would be the final act. We believe there is no provision for the act of annexation becoming effective upon notice of any kind. So that, as a matter of fact, the flag ought to be floating over the Executive building, and the native Hawaiians may now be citizens of the United States.

WE TRY TO BE HOSPITABLE.

The citizens of Honolulu have entertained over 4,000 enlisted men of the American army for three days, during the last week, and it has been most successfully done. The arrangements involved less hard and menial labor on the part of the generous ladies who assisted, than the entertainment of the first division of troops. No more admirable place could be found than the extensive grounds around the Executive building, with the stately royal palms and large shade trees. The lawn covered with "wire" grass, as it is called in some states, and Bermuda grass in other states, made an excellent and attractive green carpet for these thousands of men to lie upon. The tables for refreshments were wholly in the shade. On the whole, it may be modestly claimed that 4,000 men have not been entertained by private citizens so generously in any part of the United States.

The chapter of social incidents is long and interesting, and it proved once more how small the world is. Hardly a resident failed to meet among the officers or men, either an old acquaintance, or a mutual friend. Many brought notes of introduction. College men met college men. The newspaper men found many acquaintances. Business men met the sons of other business men in the ranks. The ocean between America and Hawaii narrowed to a mere channel.

The ladies of Honolulu were again on their mettle. As the transports came within the harbor, the earnest cry for pie from the enlisted men went over the city and reverberated back from the mountains. A thousand young warriors, some of them quite homesick, too, took their pie, raised their eyes in gratitude and murmured "It is my mother's pie." The enthusiasm of the ladies of this place has known no bounds. Honolulu, in every possible way, generously threw open her doors to these men, who follow Old Glory, and like the hospitable Arab said to one and all, "My house is your house."

SOLDIERS AS STUDENTS AND SETTLERS.

War educates better than schools in the study of physical geography. It takes its pupils away from home and teaches by sight. War is also a powerful colonizer. It moves men to new and strange countries and plants them there.

More than 5,000 pupils in "blue" have studied with eye, while the transports were in port, the life of the tropics. Some thousands of men, marching along our streets, or pushing into the valleys, have seen for the first time in their lives, the actual growth of the palm, the coconut, the banana, and the pine apple. It is a lesson taken by the eye, and not by the head.

The boys from Pennsylvania instinctively compared these aspects of soil, and growth, with the fertile valleys of the Susquehanna, the Cumberland, and the Allegheny. Would they exchange those prosperous farms for

the sugar and coffee and banana plantations?

The Colorado men looked upon this picture of rich foliage, and bright flowers, and then recalled that picture of barren crags. Would they, too, make an exchange?

The transports now ploughing into the seas beyond us carry thousands of those who as yet are in their early manhood. They are thinking over the lesson in physical geography they have learned during the last few days. They fully confess that here, indeed, is a dreamland, with all the evidences and appliances of civilization.

A considerable percentage of these boys leave us with the purpose of returning and settling here. It is natural. This is the history of all crusades. The soldier fixes himself to the soil he conquers or visits. If it is congenial, the census ten years from this date may tell us what the war did for the occupation of Hawaii by immigrants. This lesson in physical geography may yet take a serious turn. We have, unconsciously, invited an army of settlers, without having provided any method of disposing of them. But as a part of the United States, these islands will be subject to the same regulations and experiences as other parts of that great country, and its inhabitants will experience the same ups and downs in the fortunes of life, as they do elsewhere.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The bill providing for rapid transit in this city is in peril in the Senate. It merits with unexpected opposition. The importance of the bill is beyond question. The probabilities are that if no provision is now made for it, now, after annexation, it will not be undertaken for some time, or, if it is, it will be entirely and wholly in the hands of some American syndicate that will obtain from Congress the right to "slaughter" us. We shall be helpless in a fight with capitalists who will work with politicians near political headquarters. Unless we now, and through our own Legislature provide for rapid transit, the Philistines will do it for us. Supremely important as annexation is, it will not be an unmixed blessing.

At this moment, every one who has an interest in rapid and clean transit, everyone who wishes to see the outlying lands developed into pretty and comfortable homes, everyone who desires emancipation from the mule despotism, should come forward at once, and use his influence in securing the passage of the Act providing for rapid transit. There is really nothing that will contribute more to the comfort of daily life here than the right kind of transit.

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

In another column is published Dr. Maxwell's recent letter to the Principal of the Kamehameha Schools, in reply to some requests for suggestions regarding the "new departure" in instruction.

This new departure is an effort by the trustees of the schools to make the students successful agriculturists and horticulturists, because in those directions lie the best hope of maintaining and even restoring the native Hawaiian race. In the mechanical and in many other of the industries, the natives are brought at once into competition with the skilled men of other races, who gradually drive them to the wall. But if the native is educated in the study of the soil, and its products, and is, moreover, trained thoroughly in the practical treatment of it, he will, or should be, able to maintain himself against all competition, so far as his own living is concerned.

Dr. Maxwell states that which cannot be stated too often that the prosperity of this community is entirely dependent upon agriculture. For that reason, education in the best methods of producing from the soil is of the first importance.

The main objects of these schools should be, as Dr. Maxwell says, to furnish the graduates with "tools" to work with. He does not mean the "tools" which the preceding generation, in all parts of the civilized world thought quite sufficient, that is, a common school or a classical education. Such tools were quite like the hoe used by the Southern darky for all purposes. It produced only poor crops. But he means that special knowledge and training which enables the student or the graduate with the average capital of a poor man, to make his living on the soil without any delay on embarrassment from ignorance. The graduates of these schools have no cash capital behind them, and the tools which they possess should be those which will bring the very quickest returns. The fight for existence begins at the moment of graduation.

This "new departure" recognized the fact that the large majority in every community need first and above all things, a knowledge of, and practice, in the ways of improving physical condition; that learning is of little use to the hungry and the discontented; that for the mass of human beings

the soil furnishes alone the means of subsistence, and that the higher education, even the classics, is largely valueless; unless there is with it a special education.

This letter contains suggestions of a general nature, which if followed, will enable the students to fairly meet any competition in certain kinds of agricultural and horticultural work.

These schools are primarily intended for the instruction of native Hawaiians. The theory on which they should be conducted, must be, it may be fairly helped, to give the graduates special tools for working on those lines where there is the least competition with the energy, the intelligence and the aggressiveness of other races. The soil furnishes the opportunity, and perhaps the only opportunity.

Whether the natives, when furnished with the tools of the best practical training, can hold their own, even when the competition is the least, is after all, a question of "sand." Has the native enough of it to keep his place and improve his condition.

The work, under the "new departure" of these schools will be one of the very deepest interest to those who still believe that the native race may be restored.

An Appeal to Reason.

The mother of one of the men who was a victim of the disaster to the Maine has written a touching appeal, through the columns of the New York Herald, to other mothers. She asks them to give up the cry of vengeance.

The letter is as follows: "I am the mother of one of the sailors of the Maine. I am an unlearned woman, we can do little but read her bible, but I have heard of the women's letters that asked this country to fight to avenge the death of their husbands and sons. I wish to say to the other mothers of those dead sons, Think shame to yourselves that you should cry upon men to take cruel vengeance for the death of your sons. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay,' saith the Lord. In my grief shall I forget the Lord and wish that another should mourn because of a son of the bottom of the sea? If all the sailors on the Spanish ships were killed, would that give us back our sons, who died on the Maine? And how many mothers' hearts must ache here and abroad, if a war comes! May we do no murder, nor wish in our hearts that other hands may be dipped in blood, which is the same thing."

NOT ILL TREATED.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—J. N. Stripling, United States Attorney for the Southern district of Florida, has transmitted to the Department of Justice a copy of the testimony recently taken by order of Judge Locke of that district in the matter of the charge made in April last to Admiral Sampson by Naval Cadet Needham Lee Jones. In these charges, it is alleged, that the officers of the Spanish prize steamer Catalonia, Alagonquin, Pedro and Miguel Jover, were treated in an insolent manner by the United States Marshal and other officers connected with his department who were charged further with pilfering from these vessels. The testimony tends to show that the charges of Cadet Jones were entirely unfounded.

By instructions of the Court the officers of these Spanish vessels appeared before the Court. Captain Fano of the Catalonia and other officers denied positively that they had been in any way mistreated. Upon this evidence the Court says: "The Court fails to find any satisfactory evidence of any misconduct on the part of any of the officers or employees of this court, which would call in any way for action whatever."

GERMANY'S INFLUENCE.

LONDON, June 14.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai the German steamer Petrarca is about to leave there for Manila with secret orders, it is believed, from the German Government. Prince Henry of Prussia, now at Kiaochow with the German squadron, is kept constantly informed, the dispatch says, as to the development of the war.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times remarks that with four war ships already at Cavite and with the Darmstadt on the way with 1,400 men, Germany will have a force of 3,000 marines at Manila.

PARIS, June 13.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Madrid in which it is said that communications exchanged by high officials at Madrid, Vienna and Berlin do not treat directly of peace, but that "an important view of the situation may arise out of Germany's hostile attitude to the development of American intentions in the Philippine Islands."

A CANAL PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Interior today sent to the Senate a statement by President Hitchcock of the Maritime Canal Company in relation to the Nicaragua canal.

In this statement Mr. Hitchcock makes a proposition to issue to the Secretary of the Treasury 700,000 shares of its capital stock of the par value of \$100,000,000, on condition that the Government of the United States guarantee the payment of both principal and interest on a new issue of bonds of the company amounting to \$100,000,000. The proposition includes the release by all the stockholders ex-

cept the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica of the 8 per cent securities conceded to the promoters of the canal enterprise. The statement shows that the company has expended to date \$5,136,428, and that it has issued \$4,336,500 worth of stock and \$23,471,500 worth of bonds.

BLANCO'S PILKIA.

LONDON, June 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing by way of Bayonne, says: General Blanco's last dispatch being less sanguine, the Cabinet council discussed whether it should be published, and decided upon some verbal alterations. Military precautions have been taken at Madrid to quell disturbances when the inevitable happens.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says: General Blanco, having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter, it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the Government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly conveyed and will be sent immediately. All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning deny that Germany has any intention of calling a conference as to the Philippines.

SEEKS FOREIGN AID.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A cable to the Sun from Madrid says: The press continues to be optimistic concerning Germany's supposed intentions in the Philippines. The newspapers urge that sacrifices be made to secure the aid of the Triple Alliance. They say they are convinced that the nation will willingly concede naval stations and coal depots in the Spanish East Indies to assist in the developing its commercial and political relations with Germany, and it will grant a treaty of commerce if Emperor William will take the initiative in staying the advance of the United States.

REPRESENTS SPAIN.

VICTORIA (B. C.), June 14.—A. J. Cabrejo, a representative of the Spanish Government, has been in the city for several days, apparently gathering information in respect to the shipment of coal from British Columbia to American ports and Honolulu, and the negotiations for the purchase or chartering of steamers for transporting troops to Manila. He spends most of his time around the wharves and shipping offices, but makes friends with nobody. He is in receipt of several telegrams daily addressed to him as Spanish Consul. When asked whether he was a consul he denied it.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Italy's ministry has resigned. Thirty-five vessels will carry 15,000 men at once to Porto Rico.

The Spanish government has ordered Blanco to exchange Hobson. A dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish Press is urging that peace be sought.

Two offers by syndicates have been made to take the whole of the \$200,000,000 war loan.

Stephen Crane denies that the bodies of the four marines killed at Guantanamo were mutilated.

It is said in Washington that Lieut. Hobson may be promoted to be a Lieutenant-commander.

The United States has paid the damage of the Behring Sea award, amounting to \$473,000.

The Viscaya was struck by an American shell in Santiago, says a dispatch from Madrid, but not seriously damaged.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Word has been received at the Navy Department from a high though unofficial source that Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet has been found unfit for sea.

A cable dispatch to New York from Cadiz says the Spanish fleet has put to sea and sailed southeast. A report from Gibraltar is that the fleet was seen at Ceuta sailing East on the Mediterranean.

At a council of war in Manila, at which it was proposed to surrender because resistance is useless, the Captain-General became furious at the proposition and resigned, to be succeeded by his second in command.

NEW YORK, June 13.—In response to an inquiry, General Linares of the Spanish army at Santiago cabled the following reply: "Hobson and the other seven prisoners are well and are in receipt of all cablegrams sent them."

The American marines and Cuban insurgents were victorious over the Spaniards at the camp at Guantanamo bay on the 14th. Scores of the enemy were killed, nineteen prisoners were taken and 100 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition captured.

ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), June 12.—The war ship whose presence off Cape Race last week gave rise to so many startling reports proves to be the British gunboat Gunnae. She is engaged in surveying some uncharted shoals on the edge of the Grand banks.

TACOMA, Wash., June 17.—J. T. Steeb, Hawaiian Consul and United States Commissioner, returned from the East today. He says that shipments of coal aggregating 40,000 tons are soon to be made to Honolulu. One American ship, the St. Francis, is now at Baltimore loading a portion of this coal.

MANILA, June 13 (via Hongkong June 17).—Aginaldo, the insurgent leader, issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite on June 12th, and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.

On the 16th, Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago for the third time, sparing only El Morro, where Hobson and his comrades are in prison. Over

1,000 shots were fired and the western batteries were badly wrecked. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three 250-pound charges of gun-cotton. The western battery was completely demolished. A shell from the Texas dropped into the magazine, which exploded, doing fearful damage.

MADRID, June 17.—It is again stated on good authority that the Queen Regent has decided to abdicate in favor of the late King's sister, the Infanta Isabella. The Queen has made known her wishes to the Cabinet, adding that she would like to take her children and leave Spain. Premier Sagasta informed her that such an act would not be allowed. The Queen said she would postpone her departure for the time being, but insisted that she be allowed to abdicate.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, In Prohibe.

In the Matter of the Estate of James J. Dowsett, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by Edward Dowsett, son of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to John M. Dowsett, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Honolulu, Oahu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted. Honolulu, June 27th, 1898. By the Court. P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad Interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES J. ROBINSON, of Kona, Island of Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of M. P. Robinson, Administrator of said estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$357.91, and he charges himself with \$1,737.03, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator:

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 15th day of JULY, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. Honolulu, June 13, 1898. 1898-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

In re the application of Kela Kaka Marquez, for an order empowering her to make contracts, etc.

Kela Kaka Marquez, having applied to this Court for an order granting and empowering her to convey and dispose of her property and to make contracts under seal, during the absence of her husband, and other relief as more particularly appears in the petition on file in this cause:

It is hereby ordered that all persons having interest in any of her said property or desiring to be heard upon her said application, be and appear before this Court at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, on Friday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1898, and show cause, if any they have, why the order prayed for in said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, June 6, 1898. By the Court. P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nuanuu" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.